

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK, . . . . .	259
EDITORIALS:	
"Taxation Exclusively for Public Purposes," . . . . .	262
Future Civil Service Reform, . . . . .	264
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Botany of Fairmount Park, . . . . .	264
Recent Discoveries Concerning Nimrod, . . . . .	265
REVIEWS:	
Titles of the First Books from the Earliest Presses, . . . . .	265
Common School Education, . . . . .	265
A Country Doctor, . . . . .	266
Prose Writing of William Cullen Bryant, . . . . .	266
Briefer Notices, . . . . .	266
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS, . . . . .	267
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, . . . . .	267
SCIENCE:	
Dr. Coues's North American Birds, . . . . .	267
Influence of the Mind upon the Body, . . . . .	268
ART NOTES, . . . . .	268
NEWS SUMMARY, . . . . .	269
DRIFT, . . . . .	270
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW, . . . . .	270

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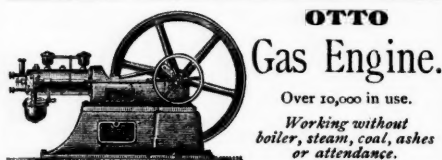
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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the last fiscal year, which ended June 30th, show a decrease of nearly twenty-three million dollars in the receipts of the bureau. The largest decrease is from the tax on tobacco, which has fallen in amount from forty-four to twenty-six millions. This exhibit shows that the Republican party is not open to the charge of having taken no steps to reduce the burdens of national taxation. This reduction is much greater than any that would have resulted from the alteration in the duties on imports through Mr. MORRISON'S bill, if it had been passed. In truth our revenue reformers need to be taught some of the most elementary maxims in fiscal science, or they would not take it for granted that a reduction of our tariff duties below the protective level is the proper and only means to secure a closer approximation between the revenues and the ordinary expenses of the government. Such reductions often increase the revenue.

The post-office reports a falling off in receipts which will amount to about two million dollars for the present fiscal year, if continued at the rate exhibited for the quarter ending June 30th. The reduction of letter-postage from three to two cents has not produced an equivalent increase in the number of letters sent. It has added somewhat to the government revenue by leading to the substitution of letters for postal cards to a large extent, but not large enough to compensate for the loss through the cheapening of stamps. As the post-office, however, is a legitimate object for public outlay, its failure to yield a net revenue to the government is no proof of a defect in the policy which controls it.

The treasury returns show a marked decline in the amount of gold held in reserve as security for the national note circulation. At present this reserve amounts to no more than one hundred and nineteen million dollars. The losses have not been due to extensive shipments of gold, as these for years past have not equaled the increase from our own mines. They are due to the drafts of the banks upon the Treasury, and to the drafts of the public upon the banks. There is no great demand for gold as a popular means of payment. Very few transactions are discharged through the use of it. But a small quantity steadily oozes out of the public reservoirs and passes into general circulation. Some of our contemporaries urge that the decline in the reserve is a proof that the government should retire from what they are pleased to call "the banking business," meaning the issue of paper money. The same argument might have been used half a dozen times in the last few years against the continuance of such issues by the banks. More than one report of these institutions has shown that their reserves had fallen below the amount the law required them to have on hand for the redemption of their circulation. Yet we do not remember that these papers urged that as a reason for substituting treasury notes for bank notes.

THE Bureau of Education has issued its annual report for 1883, which contains facts of great interest to the public, as exhibiting the extent to which we are employing "the cheap defence of nations," as EDMUND BURKE called education. It shows that in 1882 there were 16,243,822 persons of school age in the United States; that of these only 10,013,826 were enrolled in the public schools, and that the average daily attendance was 6,118,331. This exhibit is not gratifying, even when allowance is made for the large number of children who are receiving instruction in private schools. It is better however than in England and Wales, where, out of a population of 26,000,000, there are 4,189,612 enrolled in the public day-schools, but with an average attendance of 3,015,151.

Special returns as to the emancipated class in the South show that out of a school population of 1,944,572 colored children, there were only 802,982 enrolled as in attendance, while eighteen colleges and thirty-one intermediate schools have been established for the benefit of the colored people of both North and South.

The returns show that 293,294 school teachers are employed in our public schools, the salaries ranging from \$21.52 a month for both sexes in Alabama, up to \$76.73 for women in Nevada, and \$102.90 for men in

Massachusetts. The gross income of the schools for the year was \$94,327,188, and the estimated value of school property \$216,562,197, or an increase of over \$30,000,000.

IN view of the national danger from the presence of the cholera in Europe, a conference has been called of the members of the State Boards of health, to be held in Washington, August 7th. A Pennsylvanian naturally looks to see his own state mentioned as one of those whose board of health has united in this call. But he looks in vain. Thanks to the foresight and public spirit of our state legislature, there is no such Board in Pennsylvania. A petition urging the establishment of such a body was put in circulation by our Social Science Association several years ago, and was extensively signed in this city and elsewhere. The country members however, for reasons best known to themselves, refused to take action upon it. We have a state Board of Agriculture, which guards our farmers against the spread of disease among their cattle, and against dishonest dealers in fertilizers. But we have no public safeguard against the spread of infectious disease among the people themselves, except such as is furnished by national vigilance at our ports of entry, and by local boards of health in the few districts which have them.

The experience of 1873 shows that it is quite possible for cholera of a virulent type to rage through a large territory and yet find no outlet for further extension through lines of sanitary precaution. In that year Asiatic cholera was imported into New Orleans, and spread up the Mississippi Valley, raging with especial destructiveness in Cincinnati. Yet it did not cross the Allegheny Mountains, and many parts of the Mississippi Valley entirely escaped the contagion. This failure to spread with rapidity was in marked contrast to its invasions in 1832, when the means of travel were much less developed.

THE National Prohibition Convention,—which is not to be confounded with the smaller body whose proceedings we mentioned about a month ago,—has held its sessions and has nominated for the presidency Ex-Governor ST. JOHN of Kansas. As usual, the Republicans regard the prospect of a large prohibitionist vote with some anxiety, knowing that in the Northern States at least, it will be subtracted from the strength of the Republican party. On the other hand, the strength of the Prohibitionist party is greatest in states where the Republicans can afford a considerable deduction without running any risk of defeat. Hardly any member of this party regards the election of Mr. ST. JOHN as possible in any imaginable contingency. They know that every vote for a candidate on that ticket amounts to a vote for Mr. CLEVELAND; and it is only fair to ask those of them whose general sympathy is with the Republican party, to consider how far they are prepared to contribute to a Democratic victory. Ex-Governor GIBBS of Oregon, in a recent speech at a Prohibition meeting in New York, stated the case with much force. He said: "The moral effect of electing a president on a Prohibition ticket would be great; but practically he could not do as much for temperance as a policeman in the smallest ward in New York. The president can not pass a law, nor vote for one. Nor has congress as much power over intemperance as the smallest state in the union. It can only pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the Territories and in the District of Columbia, as well as their importation from abroad. All the president could do would be to sign such a measure or veto it; and a president elected on a Democratic platform would be bound to do the latter. Every vote for Mr. ST. JOHN is half a vote for Mr. CLEVELAND. The prohibition sentiments of Mr. BLAINE are paraded before the liquor dealers, to induce them to support Mr. CLEVELAND; but I have been working side by side in the temperance ranks for several years with Democrats, and as many of them will vote for Mr. BLAINE as will offset any losses to the Republicans from the Prohibitionists."

As the campaign proceeds, it becomes evident that those Democratic papers which predicted that the nomination of Governor CLEVELAND

would prove a costly exploit to their party, were well-informed. Mr. CLEVELAND's canvass owed much of its strength to the support he received from the bolting Republicans, but it has resulted in a much larger bolt from the Democratic party than would suffice to compensate for the loss of the Independents to the other party. It is not, as is sometimes said, a few political leaders and managers like Mr. KELLY and Mr. BUTLER, whose dissatisfaction constitutes the Democratic danger. Mr. KELLY's friends talk of the seventy-thousand voters who will not come to the support of Mr. CLEVELAND, until their leader has been conciliated. We do not believe that he controls one-tenth of that number. A very large part of his former following will vote the regular Democratic ticket under any circumstances. A part perhaps equally large will not vote for Mr. CLEVELAND under any circumstances. Mr. KELLY has the wit to see this. He knows that by holding out against the ticket he will appear to have lead off a large body of voters from his party, and thus will add to his own prestige as a political leader. He knows that if he should come to Mr. CLEVELAND's support, he will betray his own powerlessness as a leader, by leaving behind him a large body of his former adherents, who cannot be brought into the CLEVELAND camp. This was true even in 1880, when Mr. KELLY's zealous support of General HANCOCK and "a tariff for revenue only" proved insufficient to muster the votes of the Irish workingmen to the support of that candidate. The bolt of the present year is more conspicuous only because the Democrats have managed to put in nomination a candidate far more objectionable than Mr. HANCOCK. If Mr. KELLY be a prudent man, he will persist in his attitude of apathy toward the Democratic ticket, as this will give him credit for a far greater influence than he really possesses. That he will come to terms, however, on condition of controlling the nominations in New York city, is much more probable. To the Republicans it is a matter of indifference which course he may take.

OBJECTION has been made, we think unfairly, to the course pursued in the recent Conference of Independents in New York City, in that no one was admitted to the place of meeting until he had signed a pledge not to vote for the Republican candidates. It must be remembered, however, that this conference was not made up of representative delegates. It had no committee on credentials to ascertain who had a right to sit and vote. If it had thrown the doors open to all comers, it would have been quite possible for the friends (let us say) of General BUTLER to have taken possession of the meeting, and passed resolutions supporting his candidacy, instead of that of Mr. CLEVELAND. Indeed the remarkable thing about the pledge was that it was so loosely drawn. The Greenbackers, the Labor-Reformers or the Prohibitionists could have signed it with a good conscience, and have got possession of the meeting.

The number of attendance at the convention and its general character have suggested a revival of Mr. BRIGHT's famous comparison of the seceders from Mr. GLADSTONE led by ROBERT LOWE to DAVID's following in the cave of Adullam. It fits even better than in that case, for the number of those who were "distressed" or "discontented" or "in debt," and who gathered around DAVID at Adullam was "about four-hundred men," which is said to be the number present in New York. It is remarked as curious that the address adopted expresses a strong approval of Mr. CLEVELAND's candidacy, but says not a word about Mr. HENDRICKS. Some Democrats begin to ask whether it is the intention of the Independents to take the gentleman at the head of the ticket, but to pass over the man of much greater ability and experience, who constitutes its tail. It certainly would have been awkward for Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS to have written or voted the praises of Mr. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, after assailing him most severely when a candidate for the same office in 1876.

THE National Democratic Committee has chosen Mr. WILLIAM H. BARNUM its chairman, thus placing him in the position of the highest responsibility for the conduct of the present campaign. They did this after consulting Mr. CLEVELAND, as is usual in presidential elections. The National Committee contains men of ability and unquestioned probity. The entire list must have been before Mr. CLEVELAND when he made this selection, which is always left to the candidate for the presidency. Passing by all of these, he has selected as his manager one of the most notorious corruptionists in American politics,—the man whose name is forever associated with that famous dispatch to Indiana authorizing the purchase of "more mules," and with the MOREY letter, by which a stab

was made at the good name of General GARFIELD, and the Republican party was robbed of the vote of California.

Our bolting friends have been seeking to make the present campaign a question of personalities. They have told us that they leave Mr. BLAINE, because he is bad company himself and has bad men around him, "the riff-raff of the Republican party." They have gone out from the party in order to find better associates than they had in it. They find them, we presume, in the Hon. E. BARKSDALE of Mississippi, in Collector WILLIAM A. SIMMONS of Boston, in Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON and HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq., of New York, and above all in Mr. WILLIAM H. BARNUM of Connecticut. Of those they have left behind them we may mention Senator HOAR and his brother the Judge, Revs. E. E. HALE and F. H. HEDGE, HENRY CABOT LODGE and ex-Governor LONG, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President ANDREW WHITE, President ANDERSON of Rochester, Rev. R. S. STORRS, and many others in New York, besides Mr. PHILIP C. GARRETT, Senator STEWART, Mr. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG and similar friends of reform in this state. As for Mr. CLEVELAND himself, we notice that *The Transcript* of Boston, one of the bolting Republican newspapers, demands an investigation into certain grave charges against his character, first published by Mr. PURCELL in his *Rochester Union*.

THE Independents under Mr. CURTIS and Colonel CODMAN have exposed themselves to extreme political peril by supporting the candidates of the party which heretofore they have always opposed. Had they nominated candidates of their own, they would have been much less endangered. In Pennsylvania, two years ago, the Independent Republicans put up their own ticket, on a platform which embodied their principles, and they preserved in this manner not only their consistency and self-respect, but also their strength. The Independents now suffer in every storm that beats upon the Democratic ships, and must feel it with greater pain, because they have not been accustomed to such voyaging. If the end shall be shipwreck, as is now the prospect, none of those lost will have more wounds or suffer greater loss.

THAT the risk is very great is evident. Upon the question of past party record Mr. CURTIS has himself said strong things, and he votes for Mr. CLEVELAND directly in the face of his own unfavorable description of Democratic characteristics and tendencies. Upon the question of future action, Mr. HENDRICKS indicated at Indianapolis that there is to be a "clean sweep" and no reform. Upon the question of party issues, the declaration of the Independent newspapers is that such issues are not involved, but only the character of the candidates. And when we come to this question of character, it now appears that in that direction the peril is greatest of all. That the Independents will be able to justify themselves, at any point, upon any ground, must now be very doubtful even to themselves.

THE advice of the English newspapers to the American voters is very emphatic. They do not hesitate a moment as to its giving or as to its character. With one accord, they are against the Republican party, and its candidate. They are displeased with its platform, and they point with disapproval to Mr. BLAINE's record. On the other hand, while they complain that the Democratic tariff plank is less openly for Free Trade than they hoped, they express their satisfaction with Mr. CLEVELAND as a candidate. "A more satisfactory result," the London *Standard* says, "could hardly have been desired."

The question naturally springs from this statement of fact: "Should the American people, in choosing a President, be guided by English advice?"

GOVERNOR CAMERON of Virginia has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the state legislature to take action on the election laws. The election laws passed at the last session were of a character calculated to confer partisan benefits upon the Democrats. One of them forbade the occupants of the offices now held by Republicans or Readjusters, from taking any part in politics. Several of these laws have been brought before the courts of the state to test their constitutionality, and the decision has been adverse. As a consequence, the state legislation on the subject of elections is in a confused and unsatisfactory condition. The constitution requires the Governor to summon the legislature to meet, whenever a session is demanded by a specified number of its members. It is to be hoped that the Democrats of Virginia will be warned by this experience to use their power more wisely. The judiciary of the state is



in the hands of the Readjuster party, and will not miss the opportunity to treat the new laws as it did the former ones, if their character be such as to warrant a decision against them.

THE prospect that the Solid South may be broken in the coming elections grows clearer as the Summer advances. In almost every southern state there is a growing dissatisfaction with Democratic rule. It is more marked in West Virginia than perhaps any other state. The policy of the Democratic party in that state has been such as to involve it in heavy taxation, which now extends to all kinds of movable property, as well as to real estate. Within the Democratic party itself the most serious disagreements have arisen; and the recent state convention, instead of removing these by conciliatory action, did but deepen and embitter them. It is expected confidently that a large body of voters who hitherto have acted with that party will support the Republican State ticket and Mr. BLAINE. The growth of manufactures within the state, and the threat of a free trade revolution in case of Democratic success, are working in the same direction. The Greenbackers, who always have been powerful in West Virginia, offered to co-operate with the Republicans in return for some representation on the state ticket. As this party are in agreement with the Republicans on the main issue of the present campaign, the protection of American industry, there will be no inconsistency in their coming to their support. It is the Republicans who need to be on their guard against any step which might commit them to financial notions out of keeping with their own platform.

POINTING out the opportunities there are for selling to neighboring countries the goods which we now produce, or may be able to produce, in excess of our own market's demands, the Boston *Journal* gives the following names of the countries to the South of us and the values of their imports during the last fiscal year reported:

Mexico, . . . . .	\$ 35,000,000
West Indies, . . . . .	115,676,000
Central American States, . . . . .	10,100,000
British Honduras, . . . . .	1,200,000
United States of Columbia, . . . . .	19,000,000
Venezuela, . . . . .	12,000,000
The Guianas, . . . . .	13,550,000
Brazil, . . . . .	95,995,000
Uruguay, . . . . .	19,400,000
Bolivia, . . . . .	1,500,000
Ecuador, . . . . .	9,000,000
Chili, . . . . .	27,100,000
Peru, . . . . .	15,000,000
Paraguay, . . . . .	1,000,000
Argentine Republic, . . . . .	44,067,000
Total, . . . . .	\$419,588,000

These countries all sell largely to the United States. We are, indeed, the largest consumer of the products of most of them. At the same time, the articles they import are such as we produce, and the prices they pay afford a good margin of profit. At present our share in supplying them is small; last year, but 17 per cent. of their imports were from this country, and 83 per cent. of the total given above remains for us to work into. That the opportunity is good is certain; that we will use it is an old question. With a more energetic and sagacious policy toward our carrying ships, and the persistent and systematic endeavor, for a few years, to enlarge our direct commercial relations, good results would be accomplished. It is a work, as the journal already quoted remarks, "which will require statesmanship and business sagacity."

NEXT to West Virginia, Louisiana is the state in which the dissatisfaction is most widely spread. No state in the Union has so much at stake in the maintenance of the present tariff, and none is so certain to suffer from any sweeping revision of its duties. The great yield of beet root sugar in Europe has brought the price of that commodity so low that the planters of sugar are unable, even under the present tariff, to obtain prices which remunerate them for the outlay of their capital. But it is not merely in the sugar districts that there has been a disposition to leave the Democratic or free trade party for the Republicans. In the cotton belt, which occupies the northern part of the state, there has been a widespread secession of planters from the support of the Democratic

ticket; and in the City of New Orleans the organ of the Democratic Germans has put Mr. BLAINE's name at the top of its columns.

We see no reason to expect any gain from these changes to the Republican party at present. The methods by which votes are cast and counted in Louisiana are those which have prevailed in that state almost since its admission to the Union, and have made it a scandal to our politics under all changes of party and administration. At the present moment the administrative machinery is in the hands of leaders, who will shrink from no act that is necessary to maintain their power. This was shown in the recent election of a governor of the state, when party lines were so broken as to promise the selection of the candidate who was pledged to reform. It is impossible to say that the party of reform cast a majority of the votes; but it is equally impossible to doubt that their vote in several parishes was counted after a fashion not known in communities in which decency prevails in politics.

Even in South Carolina there is a large body of Independent Democrats, which has seceded from the party and avows its sympathy with the northern Republicans. Its organ is *The Mercury* of Charleston, once the organ of the fire-eating Democracy. This paper predicts the election of Mr. BLAINE by an overwhelming majority, and promises him the vote of a number of the southern states, besides every electoral vote of the North.

IN Great Britain the political excitement over the treatment of the Franchise bill by the House of Lords grows more intense instead of abating. A few Whigs like Mr. GOSCHEN urge the necessity of avoiding extreme measures, but the Radical element of the party clearly has taken the lead and gives character to the agitation. The speeches of Messrs. BRIGHT and CHAMBERLAIN both point to the possibility that something more is needed than to intimidate the Lords into passing the present measure. They wish for an abolition of the veto power, exercised by the hereditary legislators of the upper house upon so many measures passed by the representatives of the English people in the lower. They welcome the fact that the Lords have made the issue on a question relating purely to the constitution of the lower house, as this furnishes the best ground for a constitutional struggle.

It rests however with Mr. GLADSTONE exclusively to determine what shall be the outcome of the present collision of constitutional forces. His temperament is such that he is not likely to adopt a Radical programme except under the stress of necessity. We venture to predict that he will devise some way out of the present difficulty, which has not occurred to either party, and which, without violating constitutional traditions, will secure a substantial victory to the House of Commons. It would be quite possible, for instance, to modify the character of the House of Peers by reverting to very old precedents, which allow of the Sovereign summoning certain members of that house to its sessions and omitting others. Just as the Queen calls to her council only those members of it who are in sympathy with the majority of the House of Commons, so might she summon to her grand council of peers such members as would constitute a majority and an opposition of the same politics and the same relative strength as in the other house. In this way would be secured to English legislation the advantage of a legislative body not responsible to constituencies and able to resist short-sighted popular tendencies, without producing any collision between the two houses on great questions.

NOTHING will be done for the cause of parliamentary reform by the declarations of sympathy which have been adopted by the representative bodies of several sects of Dissenters. Such declarations only tend to excite the alarm of the Church of England, by exciting the suspicion that dis-establishment is the object really in view, and the disagreement with the Lords only a means to that end. It is undeniable that the existence of the House of Lords is a great safeguard of the established Church. So long as that body retains its present constitution and its power of veto, no law will be passed which might deprive the English Church of its national position and special privileges. But it would not be wise for the friends of the Church to stake its existence on the support of the Peers, or to deny the right of the House of Commons to reduce it to the level of the other bodies of English Christians. Its strength thus far has been in the loyal preference of a majority of the English people of all classes and all social strata. Its dis-establishment would involve an overthrow of English traditions more venerable than either House of Parliament.

A NOTABLE meeting has been held in London in the interests of Colonial Federation. This does not mean the confederation of the Australian colonies or those at the Cape, under governments similar to that of the Dominion of Canada. It means the association of Great Britain with all her colonies under the rule of an Imperial Parliament for the management of the affairs of the Empire. The most active promoters of the scheme aim at nothing less than a common fiscal policy for the whole Empire. They desire to see absolute free trade in both manufactures and raw materials (including food) between all the members of this confederation, with discriminating duties upon imports of all kinds from other countries. We infer from the resolution adopted at the London meeting, and from the fact that Lord ROSEBERRY, Mr. FORSTER and Mr. W. H. SMITH took part in the proceedings, that this feature of the plan was kept in the background. Nothing was said beyond the necessity of an Imperial Parliament to maintain the integrity of the Empire.

It is inferred from Lord ROSEBERRY'S presence that the question before this meeting has been occupying Mr. GLADSTONE'S attention. His Lordship's speeches (it is said) are frequently the forerunners of the Premier's plans. We doubt, however, whether this applies in the present case. The plan of an imperial federation is one which would have much more attraction for a mind like Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S or the late Earl BEACONSFIELD'S than for Mr. GLADSTONE'S. The object to be attained is not the promotion of righteousness, which is the end for which Mr. GLADSTONE most cares. The difficulties in the way are both vast and numerous, and such as will address themselves at once to his understanding. Even the breach of historic tradition involved in setting above the English Parliament a body gathered from the four quarters of the earth, would be offensive to the profoundly conservative character of the man. On the whole, we shall wait for some definite declaration from Mr. GLADSTONE, before we believe in his readiness to intrust the largest questions to a body of Australians, Canadians, Cape Colonists, and Home members.

THE permanent and fundamental disagreement between Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DAVITT, as to the best settlement of the Irish land question comes to the surface once more through the proposal of the friends of the latter to hold a convention at Belfast. Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, a young and zealous Ulsterman resident in Glasgow, is one of the most fervent of the disciples of Mr. HENRY GEORGE in the British Islands. It was he who undertook to call and organize this convention in his native town, in the expectation that he would secure a hearing for the theories as to nationalization of land, which he and Mr. DAVITT have adopted from the American agitator. He made the unfortunate mistake of using the name of the Irish National League in the call, and thus give Mr. PARNELL his opportunity to place his veto on the whole proceeding. Mr. PARNELL does not intend that semi-socialist doctrines shall be taught under the auspices of the powerful organization at whose head he stands. While regarding Mr. DAVITT with kindly feelings, and unwilling to come to any collision with him or the small body which agrees with him, he has no desire to see the ownership of land absorbed in the state. On the contrary he appeals to the Irishman's passion for a piece of land of his own, as the great motive in the reform for which he is laboring. It is not the destruction of ownership, but its transfer from the idler to the laborer, that he desires to see effected.

Mr. PARNELL was expected to attend the coming convention of the American League in Boston. The state of his health however renders this impossible; and, were it not so, the political situation in England is such as to require his presence and watchfulness.

No sooner was the new law of divorce gazetted in France, than three thousand suits for divorce were entered in the French courts. The vastness of this number shows that the law meets a social want, which is much more widely spread than even its friends had supposed. Heretofore the gravest crimes against the marital relation could result only in a legal separation, with no permission for the most innocent to enter upon a new marriage. The result has been a great frequency of illicit relations, upon which society has looked with but little disapproval. The low tone of public thought and feeling in such matters may be traced directly to the former state of the law.

Marriages of convenience have been facilitated in France by the prohibition of divorce. Its permission will make them less usual.

When marriage was indissoluble, parents did not hesitate to unite their children in this relation, without reference to affection or personal preference. Now that the law allows of the dissolution of marriage for proper reasons, parents and guardians will hesitate to take the risk of the social scandals which grow out of divorce suits. The body of French ideas upon this subject, and of French practices also, is certain to be changed fundamentally by the new statute.

THE work of revising the French Constitution is to be taken up as soon as the two branches of the *Corps Legislatif* come to an agreement as to the matters which demand revision. The most serious disagreement thus far is as to the propriety of a change in the methods by which senators are chosen. The French Senate desires that the law on this point should remain as at present. The ministry agrees with the Chamber of Deputies in wishing that it should be altered.

It is nearly impossible to ascertain from the cable dispatches whether or not the cholera is spreading in France. There is a very large body of people in France, as in Switzerland, who live by the inflow of visitors, and who do their utmost to suppress or modify any intelligence which might discourage visitors from coming. How far this class is responsible for the roseate dispatches we are receiving, or how far these faithfully represent the impressions of their authors, every one must judge for himself. It seems certain, however, that if any genuine cases of cholera have occurred in Paris, the disease has not found there an opportunity to take root and spread itself. There is no news of infection extending either at the capital or at any other point in northern or central France. In the South, Arles has become a third centre of the disease. But this town lies in the same small department on the coast of the Mediterranean with Toulon and Marseilles, viz., Bouches du Rhone. The fugitives from these places have carried it to villages and small towns throughout the adjacent country, and perhaps to some more remote places, including Spezzia in Italy. But Arles is the only new focus of the disease, at which it has become a local epidemic.

The French correspondent of *The Times* of New York sends a long dispatch describing a visit to Marseilles and Toulon. He found both places unspeakably filthy, the poorer and more infected districts being destitute of anything that a civilized community would consider a means of drainage. Toulon in particular is built on a flat plain but a few feet above the level of a tideless sea. Its docks and harbor are a mass of refuse and human filth, without any current to carry it away. This seems to be the common character of the French and Italian seaports along the Mediterranean. The sanitary revolution of thirty years ago, which affected such a change for the better in Northern Europe appears scarcely to have reached them. That cholera should rage in such localities when once introduced, and especially among their poor and neglected classes, was to be expected. That it may be kept out of cleaner communities by close attention to sanitary precaution there seems good ground to hope.

THE International Conference on the affairs of Egypt has had yet another session, but has reached no conclusion on the question submitted to it. Throughout the negotiations the interests of England and of France appear as antagonistic, the former urging some alleviation of the burdens borne by the wretched peasantry, and the latter insisting on "the pound of flesh" mentioned "in the bond." If it were France and not England that had possession of the country, its prospects would be most unhappy. But in spite of the great error Mr. GLADSTONE made in meddling in the affairs of the country, we must regard him as at present the best protector of its welfare.

[See "News Summary," page 269.]

#### "TAXATION EXCLUSIVELY FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES."

IT IS the contention of those Republicans who have withdrawn to the Democratic party that there is no difference between the two parties on any question of political or fiscal principle, and that the voter has nothing to pronounce upon, except the question they have raised as to Mr. BLAINE'S record. They tell us that the Democratic Convention, with the Republican platform before it for comparison, was quite unable to excogitate anything distinctive in the way of a Democratic creed, and that even General BUTLER'S minority report and the vote on it go for



nothing as evidence that questions of principle are still alive in our politics.

But even if the Democrats had held no Convention, or had held one without adopting any platform, or had copied that of the Republican Convention word for word, this plea that there is no issue of principle between the parties would have no force. There are other means than the utterances of party platforms, by which the public is kept aware of the differences between our great parties. There is the still more trustworthy evidence furnished by their acts when entrusted with responsibility in any department of the government. Nor can it be charged upon the Democrats that they have been taking any pains to conceal their beliefs and purposes. Their whole career, since they got control of the House of Representatives, shows what we may expect of them if they get control also of the national executive and the national senate. They chose a Speaker on the ground of his avowed hostility to our tariff and the policy it embodies, and they selected him from that Kentucky school of economists of which Mr. HENRY WATTERSON is the spokesman. Through him they gave the initiative as to legislation on the revenue system into the hands of the most pronounced enemies of that system as it now exists. Under pressure from their constituents, a few Democrats co-operated with the Republicans in defeating the legislation proposed by this admirable combination of economic and political wisdom; but it was announced that these were apostates from the party, and that the defeat was only temporary. When such a party comes before the public to ask its suffrages, it might almost dispense with any utterance on this great question. Its record is utterance enough, and all who love the policy sanctioned by every great name in our political history, and vindicated by its results in enriching our country and establishing our industrial independence, must recognize in the Democratic party the enemies of that policy.

When we compare the utterances of the Democratic party with its record, we find a remarkable coincidence. That coincidence, it is true, does not lie on the surface. The platform is drawn with an evident desire not to be too explicit, and to leave room for such a diversity of interpretations, as may make a voter easy in his mind, if he would like to vote the party ticket, and yet does not like Free Trade. The frankly unmistakable "tariff for revenue only" of four years ago, does not reappear, as Mr. WATTERSON said it would. Instead, we have the phrase we have placed at the head of this article, which Mr. WATTERSON says comes to the same thing, and whose meaning we now propose to investigate. We hope to satisfy our readers, of what we have satisfied ourselves, that it means pure and unadulterated Free Trade.

The term Free Trade, although much discussed, is seldom defined, and still more seldom rightly defined. It does not mean the abolition of custom houses, as Mr. JOHN RUSKIN once told his disciples. Nor does it mean the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, as a few American disciples of the school have supposed. It means such an adjustment of taxes on imports as will cause no diversion of capital from any channel into which it would otherwise flow, into any channel opened or favored by the legislation which enacts the customs. A country may collect its entire revenue by duties on imports, and yet be an entirely Free Trade country, so long as it does not lay those duties in such a way as to lead anyone to undertake any employment or make any investment he would avoid in the absence of such duties. Thus, the customs duties levied by England,—with a very few exceptions,—are not inconsistent with her profession of being a country that believes in Free Trade. They either are duties on articles not produced in England, or they are exactly equivalent to the excise duties levied on the same articles if made at home. They do not lead anyone to put his money into the home production of an article, because they do not discriminate in favor of the home producer. Our own duties on tea and coffee were exactly of this character; and *The World* some years ago was true to the Free Trade principle when it expressed the desire to see the entire revenue of the national government raised by duties on articles not produced in this country. It is therefore no concession to the protective principle when the Democratic platform says that "since the foundation of the government custom house duties have furnished its main source of revenue," and that "this system must continue."

A protective duty, on the other hand, has for its object to effect the diversion of a part of the capital and labor of the people out of the channels in which it would run otherwise, into channels favored or created by law. It proceeds upon the ascertained facts that diversified industry

is of prime necessity to the whole country, and that it cannot be attained by any other means than legislation which discriminates in favor of the home-producer of articles which otherwise would be imported. It accepts the temporary dearth of such articles as a loss more than compensated by the advantages which accrue from their production at home. It regards even this temporary loss as more apparent than real, since the growth of a home manufacture enables the producer of other articles to obtain for his products a price which more than compensates him for any advance he must make in the prices of the protected goods. The Irishman who was satisfied with America, although he paid a dollar here for what cost him a shilling at home, because he found it easier to get the dollar here than it was to get the shilling in Ireland, got very near to the heart of the philosophy of Protection.

Whether these assumptions are well founded or not, no Free Trader ever condescends to inquire. The Free Trader who has read a protectionist book or pamphlet even, or could state with fairness and adequacy a protectionist argument, would be a startling phenomenon. Their whole contention consists of a few supposed axioms, derived not from any observation of how matters actually go on in this world of ours, but from reflection on what "must be" the course of affairs. One of these maxims is that a discriminating duty is a tax upon the consumer, not only to the extent of the duties actually collected by the government, but at the same rate upon the whole quantity of that article consumed by the people of the country. Thus if there be a forty per cent. duty on cottons, then it is paid not only upon the cotton goods imported into the country, but also on all the home-made cottons, which are consumed in the country. In the case of the imported goods, the tax goes into the national treasury. In the case of the home-made goods, the tax is pocketed by the manufacturers of the protected articles. If therefore the duty were removed, the consumer would be relieved of this tax paid to the manufacturer, as well as of the tax paid the government on the smaller amount imported. This is the Free trade logic.

The absurdity of the reasoning is shown amply by the very case we have taken. The manufacture of cottons is protected by the American tariff. It may be said to owe its very existence to the protective policy. It suffered more than one serious backset, through the removal of protective duties, as in 1816 and 1835. It might be gravely injured again by a recurrence to the Free Trade policy of those periods. But no one who knows anything of the comparative merits of the cottons made in this country and those manufactured in Europe, and has compared both prices and qualities, regards the American people as placed at any disadvantage by the legislation which embodies the nation's purpose to use cottons made at home rather than those which might be imported for our use. Nor does any one allege that we are making cottons wastefully as regards either labor or materials; and certainly our manufacturers are not enabled to charge excessive prices, through the existence of a duty on imported cottons. But as the Free Traders reason the duty on imported cottons enables the American manufacturer to "tax" the American consumers of cottons to the full amount of the duty on every yard of home-made cotton cloth. Thus *The Boston Herald* says: "The trouble with our present system is that for every dollar that the American laborer pays as a revenue tax to the government in consequence of Protection, he pays \$4 to \$5 to the protected manufacturer. But as the tax is imposed in this indirect manner, he is unaware of its existence," etc.

When therefore a Free Trader, or a person suspected of leanings to that theory, begins to talk of "taxation exclusively for public purposes," there is no difficulty in making out his meaning. He does not mean that the money collected by the national government should be used exclusively for the legitimate purposes of government, and that none of it should be spent on private jobs, such as the deepening of creeks from which the commerce of the nation will derive no advantage. We all are agreed as to that, and a political party does not insult the public intelligence by rehearsing matters that have never been disputed. No, he makes once more the unfounded charge that protective duties enable the producers of protected articles to levy a tax on the public at large, and he proposes that there should be an end of all such duties. He may promise to put an end to them with as much consideration for the manufacturer as is consistent with a due regard for what he thinks the much greater interests of the consumer. But his consideration will be found to amount to little more than that of the kind old lady, who cut off her dog's tail at the rate of an inch a fortnight, lest he should be hurt too much by having it all cut off at once. How the dog liked the operation

is not recorded; but it is on record how the manufacturers of this country liked the gradual reduction of duties under the Compromise Tariff of 1835, and the horizontal reduction under the DALLAS Tariff of 1847. In each case the Democratic party assured them—as it does now—that “the change from a bad system” would “not be made precipitately or in any manner likely to injure these great interests, but rather to promote their healthy growth.” The “healthy growth” of 1835–1842 was ruin first to the manufactures and then to the party that had betrayed them. That of 1847 filled the Alleghenies with idle and ruined iron furnaces.

#### FUTURE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE Democratic National platform proposes that there shall be an “honest civil service reform,” and that United States officials shall be paid fixed salaries. This is all it does propose in regard to the whole subject of reforming the civil service.

Upon this, however, must rest whatever expectations any one may entertain that by the election of Mr. CLEVELAND and a Democratic majority in the House, the work of reform in this direction will be promoted. In these singularly brief and uncertain formulæ is presented officially all that the Democratic organization saw fit to say about the matter.

We are very well aware that the claim is made for Mr. CLEVELAND that his position on the question is definite, and that he has so complete and satisfactory a record concerning it as to supply all possible deficiencies in the platform, and to negative all unfavorable conclusions that would naturally be drawn from his party's past record, from Mr. HENDRICKS'S utterances, or from other conditions. But it can hardly be presumed that this claim will be adhered to throughout a protracted and earnest canvass. Mr. CLEVELAND'S course concerning the reformation of the civil administration in New York, especially in New York city, has not been such as to afford even a moderate confidence in his probable course if he were to be elected President. His delinquencies have been conspicuous and serious. Mr. EVARTS, in his speech two weeks ago, pointed out with keen sarcasm the manner in which the Governor had failed to respond favorably to the demand for reform made by the great non-partisan meeting of citizens, addressed by himself (Mr. EVARTS) and others, and the evidence presented by this failure is unanswerable, when viewed in connection with the surrounding circumstances. Not only did the Governor carefully veto the bill which had passed the Legislature to check the irregularities of Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON in his operations as Commissioner of Public Works, but he rejected the requests preferred to him by the reform meeting, and by Mr. ROOSEVELT on behalf of his committee, that there should be a prosecution of the corrupt and unfaithful officials whose peculations had been laid bare by the committee's investigations. Why he vetoed the bill and why he rejected the people's demands for redress it is not necessary to inquire, in view of the fact that the very men whose delinquencies were thus screened, the chief amongst them being the same Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON, appeared at Chicago amongst the managers of his canvass for the Presidential nomination, and now appear conspicuously and influentially among those who manage his canvass for an election. That there was a contract to screen on one hand and to support on the other we do not say; that such an arrangement practically appears in the action of the Governor and of the Commissioners is beyond question.

The complete absence, then, of any assurance in Mr. CLEVELAND'S public course that he could or would overcome the natural antipathy of his party to administrative reform leaves the whole subject of the future of the work a question simply whether the Republican candidate for President is to be chosen. If he shall be elected the law already on the statute books will be carried out, and its deficiencies would be remedied by a Congress elected in accord with him. But to this result those friends of Civil Service Reform who have left the Republican column to follow after Mr. BARNUM'S banner are contributing now nothing but their opposition.

#### THE BOTANY OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FEW of the thousands who visit Fairmount Park have any idea of the number and variety of the timber trees, and how many of the trees and shrubs bear conspicuous flowers in the Spring or Summer months. Among the most prominent is the tulip-tree, misnamed poplar, or tulip-poplar. No tree in our woods excels this in height, and none in straightness of stem. The broad orange corollas with which this noble tree was clothed in earlier Spring have now been succeeded by conical masses of

green seed vessels, by which, and by its peculiarly square-lobed leaves, the tree may be readily known. Maples, red, silver and sugar, the nearly related negundo or ash-leaved maple, strangely nick-named box elder; the Judas tree, conspicuous in Spring from its clothing of purple blossoms; the thorn-defended honey-locust; the white-flowered common locust; the cherry, the fruit of which regales many a visitor to the Park; the black cherry, so valuable to the cabinet-maker; three or four species of viburnum or arrow-wood, now crowded with gradually ripening cymes of berries; the flowering dogwood, showy both in flower and fruit; and the linden, the delight of the bees, are among the wild flowering trees and shrubs which may be found on the borders of the Schuylkill or up the picturesque valley of the Wissahickon. Still others are the service-berry, or June-berry, the sumachs, the staphylea or bladder nut: the spice-bush and the sassafras. Most of these have now done with flowering, and are in a more or less advanced stage of fruiting. It is the season of berries, edible and inedible. The humble blackberry has changed its white blossoms for those black aggregations of tiny berries which every school boy knows; and the climbing vine and Virginia creeper are more showy now than when in flower. The stag horn sumach, which has earned its name from the velvety bark of its young branches, resembling in texture the surface of a stag's horn when “in the velvet,” and the smooth sumach, now line the edges of the woods with their erect red bunches of small berries, and will in a few more weeks be still more gay from the reddening of their foliage—one of the earliest signs of approaching Autumn. The shrubby Ericaceæ are less prominent in the comparatively dry soil of the Park than they are in rich, damp woods and swampy soil, yet two or three whortleberries occur, the kalmia or laurel may be found on the Wissahickon, and the azalea, (often called honeysuckle), is not uncommon. The catalpa, though an introduction from further South, is as much at home as the natives. It has now dropped its gay corollas, and is engaged in lengthening out its seed vessels into those long cylinders that have earned it the name of cigar tree. Among trees the flowers of which are less conspicuous individually, are the elms; the variably foliaged red mulberry, the sweet fruit of which was ripe some time ago; the hickories, shell-bark, mocker, and pignut; several kinds of oak,—white, red, black, pin and chestnut by title; the chestnut, the beech, the hornbeam, the alder, and various poplars and willows.

Though July is not a favored month for flowers, whether upon trees or herbs, it is an easy matter to gather in a day's hunting from seventy to eighty plants in blossom, without reckoning sedges, rushes and grasses. Among the prettiest of the flowers now in bloom, albeit not very common in the area under consideration, is the clematis or virgin's bower, which may be found in the East Park, between the Dairy and the Spring Garden Water Works. In the deeper woods, and on the Wissahickon, the snakeroot or bug-bane raises its white and tall, but ill-scented spikes, high above the surrounding herbage, and in the grassy bottoms by the brooks the meadow rue lifts its great panicles of flowers—each blossom a tiny bunch of showy stamens and without petals—above the soft foliage of the touch-me-nots, the orange and spotted flowers of which spread over large areas where there is shade and water. The tick-clovers, those papilionaceous plants, the legumes of which break up into joints and adhere to the passer-by, thus ensuring wide distribution, are as yet either in bud or in flower, and thus are not the nuisance they will be in a few weeks, when they will unite with various burs and the “beggar-ticks” of the bur-marigold to make walking in the unowned meadow patches no recreation. The numerous tribe of asters, golden-rods, and their near relatives—the showy compositæ of the Autumn, have as yet scarcely commenced to open out their panicles of yellow and purple heads, and this it is which makes the fields seem flowerless, for these Autumn compositæ are ubiquitous, each plant has more heads than a hydra, and the plants are closely ranked on hill and mead, threatening the grasses with extinction unless man takes a hand in their favor. The compositæ—plants in which each seeming flower is really a head of flowers, many, if not all of which are perfect, and ripen a separate seed vessel—are of all tribes of flowering plants most numerous in species, and best adapted to hold their own against all comers. At the present time it is represented by various “daisies,” by tall sunflowers by the brook, by the wild chamomile, the stout burdock, and the prickly thistles; but does not make so much show as some smaller families. The mint tribe contribute the blue skull-cap, so called from the cap-shaped calyx that shields the seed; the fragrant monarda, the equally fragrant mints, the gray-headed pycnanthemum, the germander, the all-heal and the blephilia; the musk or foxglove tribe contribute the showy turtle-head, the toad-flax, the blue mimulus, the cow-wheat and the hedge-hyssop; the yellow lysimachias or false loosestrifes represent the primrose tribe; and the gay lobelias, blue and red, bright to the eye but poison to the stomach, may be gathered in the valleys. Most of these flowers are to be found near brooks or springs, where there is now a tangled undergrowth, through which trailing briars and smilax or green briar render passage difficult to all whose legs, and bodies also, are not well defended. The milk weeds are not abundantly represented in the Park limits, except by the common *Asclepias Cornuti*, a stout and large-leaved plant with purplish flowers and an abundant milky juice.

Among our common plants there are many which contain poison, and it is thus dangerous to chew the leaves or eat the berries of any plant the properties of which are unknown to the eater. But among all our flora there are but two plants which are poisonous to the touch, nettles excepted, and only one of these is common in the Park.



This is the poison oak or poison ivy, so called, not because it is either an oak or an ivy, but because it climbs trees and walls like the ivy, and has leaflets somewhat resembling the leaves of some kinds of oak. Any person who freely handles this shrubby plant, especially when it is in flower, or when he is heated, is liable to be poisoned, and some are so susceptible that they cannot sit down among it, barely touch it, or even pass by it, without a more or less severe eruption and itching following the exposure. It is one of the most common of plants, trailing along the ground, climbing among the bushes, hanging across the paths, yet, strange though it may seem, men and women will go into the woods year after year, and be repeatedly poisoned, without learning to know the plant which causes it. It is often confounded with the Virginia creeper, from which it may be readily distinguished by its trifoliate or three leaf-letted leaves, (the Virginia creeper has its leaflets in groups of five) and by the want of tendrils.

Among plants that are poisonous, yet safe to touch, at least with unwounded hands, one much to be shunned is the water hemlock (*Cicuta*), a tall, hollow stemmed, white flowered plant, of the parsley and carrot tribe, with leaves cut into three or five and then again divided, and a scent which is far from disagreeable, and which resembles that of the sweet cicely, an innocent plant of the same family.

#### RECENT DISCOVERIES CONCERNING NIMROD.

IN the *Andover Review* for July there appeared an article by Professor Paul Haupt, under the title of "The Language of Nimrod the Kashite," which is deserving of more than a passing notice. The article is ostensibly a book review,—a review of "Die Sprache der Kossaeer" of Professor Friederich Delitzsch—but its independence and the research which it evidences mark it out as constructive, rather than as a piece of mere criticism.

It seems that a people called *Kossaei* or Kossaeans were known to the classical authors Polybius, Strabo, Arrian and Diodorus. According to their accounts, these people inhabited the valleys of the Sagros mountains situated between Medea and Babylonia. Nothing more was known concerning them until the discovery of the cuneiform records in which, under the name of Kashshi, they appear as foreign rulers of Babylon from 1500 to 1200 B. C. As early as 1850, August Knobel, a German scholar, connected these people with the name *Kush*, in the Biblical description of Paradise, and this conjecture has almost grown into a certainty.

The Assyrians of the comparatively late period of Sardanapalus were a very literary people. Moreover they appear to have cultivated the study of language in a high degree and to this fact is attributable the confidence with which scholars speak of those remote ages.

The aborigines of Babylonia were a non-Semitic (and probably non-Aryan) people, the Sumero-Akkadians. They were conquered by a people speaking a Semitic language as nearly related to the Hebrew of the Scriptures as any two of the Romance or Teutonic languages are to each other. But civilization had advanced so far among these aborigines that they became the teachers of their conquerors. The cuneiform writing was adopted and a considerable body of Akkadian words became engrafted on the Semitic language. Then again the importance of some Akkadian documents (such as deeds and contracts) was so great that the language itself was preserved in grammars and vocabularies and we of to-day are studying a language which was practically a dead tongue four thousand years ago. The same has been done for the Kossaeans as for the Akkadian, the knowledge that we possess of the former having been obtained from a list of kings the meanings of whose names are given in Assyrian, and from a Kossaeo-Babylonian vocabulary sent to the British Museum in 1882 and there discovered and read by Mr. Theodore G. Pinches and Professor Delitzsch in the Spring of last year. From these two documents about forty words have been obtained, including such common notions as "star, god, sun, man, king," etc. Professor Delitzsch concludes that these words have no connection with the Sumero-Akkadian, and therefore he argues that these two peoples are of different origin. Professor Haupt, on the other hand, finds correspondences for quite a large proportion of these Kossaean words in Sumero-Akkadian and hence overthrows Professor Delitzsch's conclusion.

And what reference has all this to Nimrod? Readers of the Bible will remember that in Genesis X, 8, *Kush* is mentioned as the father of Nimrod. As is well known, the vowels of the Hebrew Bible are comparatively modern, and that errors have crept in is quite possible. Nimrod is the great hero of the Babylonian legends and is, according to the Bible, the founder of Akkad, so that if *Kush*, Genesis II, 13 and X, 8, is read *Kash*, it removes the necessity of explaining the African origin of Babylonia and obviates the geographical difficulties in the description of the Paradise. Even on the etymology of the name, *Nimrod*, some light is thrown. *Maraddash* is the Kossaean god of the chase, *ash* is an ending which appears in a number of royal names. The first part of the name (though this suggestion is not pressed) might be a contraction for *nazi* and the whole would then mean: "the protégé of the god of the chase" not a strange name for him who is described as "a mighty hunter before the Lord."

Many of the interesting points in this learned article in the *Review* have not even been alluded to. Too great an admiration cannot be expressed for the "much in little" that it presents. The ten pages of criticism took in all probability as long a time and contain as much new matter as the original work.

CYRUS ADLER.

#### REVIEWS.

TITLES OF THE FIRST BOOKS FROM THE EARLIEST PRESSES ESTABLISHED IN DIFFERENT CITIES, TOWNS, AND MONASTERIES IN EUROPE, BEFORE THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, WITH BRIEF NOTES UPON THEIR PRINTERS. Illustrated with Reproductions of Early Types and First Engravings of the Printing Press. By Rush C. Hawkins. 4to. Pp. 146. New York: J. W. Bouton. London: B. Quaritch. 1884.

THIS is an *édition de luxe*, from De Vinne's admirable press, of which but three hundred copies are issued. Colonel Hawkins has embodied in it a list of all the cities, towns, monasteries, and other places in which printing-presses are known to have been established before the end of the fifteenth century; also, the title of the first book issued from each of the places stated, and, when known, the name of the printer and date. Collating all the different authorities on the subject, which state the number variously at from 152 to 221, Colonel Hawkins enumerates 236 places in which there were printing-presses before 1501, and he gives the title for each of what is avowed to be its first issue. Many of the works described, he says, have been personally examined; the names of the printers, dates, places of printing, number of leaves, and sometimes of lines, have been verified, and are here correctly stated.

Colonel Hawkins ascribes the chiefship of the list of inventors of printing with movable metal types to Gutenberg, and says that the more he reads of the controversy about the invention, the more he is convinced of the unsubstantial nature of the claim of Coster, of Harlem. He assigns the earliest press, therefore, to Mentz, and as its earliest work quotes Gutenberg's Bible, formerly called the "Mazarine," because the first copy identified was found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, at Paris. The date of its printing he makes 1450 to 1455; the copy in the French National Library of Paris has an inscription upon it by Henricum Albch, *alias* Cremer, stating that the illuminations of the second volume were completed on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary [August 15,] 1756. Seven copies of this Bible, printed on vellum, and twenty-one printed on paper are known to be in existence, two of the latter being in this country—one in the possession of the Lenox Library, New York, and the other of Hamilton Cole, Esq., of that city. The highest price ever paid for a book printed with movable types was at the sale in London, in 1873, of the collection of Mr. Henry Perkins, when a vellum copy of this Bible brought £3,400—\$16,490.

Following Mentz and Gutenberg, the second press is assigned to Strasburg, where also a Bible was printed in 1459-61, by John Mentelin. Then comes Bamberg, where in 1461 Albrecht Pfister printed the "Fabelbuch," one copy of which alone survives, in the library of Wolfenbützel. Following these works and places come Cologne, whose press first produced a book in 1466; Eltville, 1467; Augsburg, 1468; Nuremberg, 1470. But so early as 1465 Sweynheim and Pannartz, two German printers, who are believed to have been workmen under Gutenberg and Schoeffer, driven out of Metz when that city was sacked by Adolphus of Nassau, in 1462, had found their way to Italy, and, establishing themselves at a Benedictine monastery in the little village of Subiaco, thirteen miles from Rome, had printed one or more books, the first known one being Cicero's Orations. In 1467 these printers had reached Rome, and were installed in the house of Prince Massimo, under whose patronage and protection they worked together until September, 1472. In many places in Italy—Venice, Foligno, Trevis, Ferrara, Milan, Bologna, Naples, Pavia, Savignano, Treviso, Florence,—presses had been set up by 1471, and in the following year many other Italian places began printing.

In Bohemia, at Pilsen, there was a press in 1468; and at Bale, in Switzerland, there was one the same year, probably. The first French press was at Paris, in 1470, the first in Holland at Utrecht, in 1473. In the same year the first Belgian work was printed at Alost, and the first Hungarian at Bude. Spain began at Valencia, in 1474; Austria at Trent (or Trient), in 1475; Poland, at Cracow, in the same year; and in 1477 at Westminster, Caxton issued his first work from the English press. In discussing the claim made for Coster and Harlem, Colonel Hawkins reviews at some length, the evidence for it and the counter evidence for Gutenberg and Mentz. His whole work shows great care and soundness of judgment. It is a very valuable contribution to the authentic records of bibliography. The printing, of course, is of the best description, and besides other illustrations, there have been reproduced, by the photolithographic process, several pages and parts of pages of books which it is believed are not to be found in any other bibliographic work.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. By James Currie. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

Within twenty years the subject of pedagogics has received new attention in England and Scotland, of which there is the evidence of the creation of special professorships of education, notably at Edinburgh and St. Andrews. Within this period, too, the literature of England has been enriched by almost the first attempts in that country to deal systematically and thoroughly with common school instruction. In the work of Principal Currie we have a manual designed for the use of teachers, although much of it is of moment to school boards. It is divided into

FINE COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.  
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.  
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

two parts; that relating to the principles of education, and that to the art of teaching. The book might also perform another most desirable function, which it probably will not. It might in the hands of parents serve to direct parental oversight, to bring home and school efforts into accord, and to constitute fathers and mothers more competent judges of school administration. It is eminently practical in tone and form, and covers a vast number of topics touching the whole of child-life.

Perhaps the more valuable feature of the part on principles of education is the distribution of studies with reference to their bearing on the pupil's faculties and character, and consequently the care with which their real contents are distinguished from their formal side. In proportion as the tasks of the school room are presented with respect to their form, they become unrelated memoriter exercises to the child, notwithstanding the fact that logical formulation apparently aims at exactly the opposite result, and is established in the very idea of categories and relations. But if the child is taught only to conquer the expression without regard to his grasp on the contents of it, he sees nothing to relate; his judgment goes untrained, and his education sinks into a mere cramming of the memory with words.

Principal Currie lays much stress on the teacher's personal influence as well in developing character as in imparting instruction, and it is almost pathetic, when reading his well-considered and important observations, to reflect how the over-crowded rooms and the rapid transitions in our public schools, have despoiled our teachers of this momentous advantage.

In the art of teaching, organization and method come to the front, with the almost inevitable suggestion of mechanical formulation. The instructor is cautioned against this danger, but with the elaboration of such subjects as arithmetic, grammar and writing, for example, one cannot help feeling that the application of Mr. Currie's suggestions on so large a scale of organization as the schools of our American cities require, must end in their degradation to formalism, unless the tendency is resisted alike by school-boards, teachers and superintendent.

On the question of ventilation and health, we are surprised to find eighty cubic feet of space named as the allotment for each scholar at a minimum. It is altogether inadequate.

Some parts of the book, as in reference to religion and forms of reports, are applicable only to the English system of schools; but the work is valuable to Americans not only for many excellent applied hints, but for its earnest, thoughtful qualities which must enlarge every reader's conception of the real meaning of education. D. O. K.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 16mo. Pp. 351. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

This is a book of many merits. Aside from those that are of form and method, of which we shall presently speak, it is pure in its tone and sincere in its endeavor. Miss Jewett belongs by no means to the school of indifference; she is, on the contrary, much in earnest. She argues by her story of *Nan Prince's* life experience that while it may be natural for most women to marry, it is not unnatural for some women to pursue their career unmarried; and that while it may be true, as Mr. Howells declared in his "Doctor Breen's Practice," that some young women doctors will fall out of medical practice into a husband's arms as soon as an ardent wooer comes, and that, as Miss Phelps admitted in "Doctor Zay," even those very ardently devoted to their profession were in danger of doing so, yet there may be some of a third sort who will pursue their work without yielding to a wooer, and achieve success in it, alone, instead of lapsing into matrimony for the sake of good company. Miss Jewett's demonstration of her case is, as any candid reader must admit, a very strong one. She leaves us impressed and satisfied that her heroine has chosen the better part in dismissing *Mr. George Gerry*, and devoting herself to healing the sick among those who love and trust her in the little country town where she was reared.

The story itself would be monotonous, if it were not for the naturalness with which it is told. Miss Jewett's short stories have been recognized as life-like and truthful; this, in fact, is really only a longer one of the same class. It is a study of life in New England,—of rural circumstances and conditions; of the seasons, the scenery, the air and water, the sky and the land, of the country in which the figures of the story move. To read it is to read a chapter of actual history; the book is true to nature. Whether one pursues the study of village existence in *Oldfields*, or goes over to the water-side to see the life of *Dunport*, the evidence of Miss Jewett's thorough mastery of her subject is abundant. She paints with a true and steady touch. Some figures are better done than others, it is true; but there are none that are not well done. And if it should be said that the book is but a series of studies, and not a dramatically arranged story, it may be answered that the theme is itself dramatic, and the crowning action effective. And it must be said, too, that the first chapter is a particularly powerful piece of description. It reminds one of Thomas Hardy, in some of his best work—for example, the tragic passages in his "Return of the Native."

It is, we repeat, an excellent book. Its sincerity, in the midst of so much that is finical and pretentious, is like a cool draft to the thirsty. Its fidelity to nature contrasts refreshingly with what is artificial and feeble in our teeming but not yet great literature. Miss Jewett strikes her note truly; she speaks well. She is a preacher and a teacher, whom it is good to hear. Whether she be right or wrong in making her heroine declare against the tide and current of ordinary life, she impresses us

more than Mr. Howells with his graceful and humorous, but less earnest manner, and *Doctor Prince* is a higher type of creation than *Doctor Breen*.

PROSE WRITINGS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Edited by Parke Godwin. Two volumes. Vol. I., Essays, Tales, and Orations. Pp. 431. Vol. II., Travels, Addresses, and Comments. Pp. 424. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1884.

These are handsome volumes, and they present to the admirers of Mr. Bryant a fairly representative collection from his prose work. Really, he wrote enormously more in prose than in verse, yet his fame, of course, must rest upon the latter, and the present collection is interesting chiefly because it is from the same pen as "Thanatopsis," and "The Song of the Sower." Mr. Godwin explains that the amount of matter to select from was large, and that it has only been feasible to present a few specimens from the several departments of essays, travels, narratives, and editorial criticisms and comments in which Mr. Bryant's intellectual activities were displayed, but that is hoped these will suffice to exhibit "the extent, vivacity, and versatility of the author's powers, the range and current of his studies, and his opinions at different times, as well as the relation of his efforts to the various historical developments of our politics and literature."

The literary essays are nine in number, the first made up by four lectures delivered in 1825, before the New York Athenæum, and the others treating of "Early American Verse," "Moriscan Romances," "Female Troubadours," etc. The second department, that of "Narratives," contains five short stories, written in the style which prevailed largely in such work 60 years ago, but which has now happily given place to one more natural and more vigorous. All of them but one, it is stated, are taken from "The Talisman," and a foot note says that when Mr. Bryant abandoned the practice of law in 1825, to engage in a literary career, he tried his hand in writing narratives or tales, but abandoned it, after producing a dozen or so, being convinced that Irving, Cooper, and Miss Sedgwick, were too far his superiors in that line to leave him the assurance of fame by competition with them. The third department, "Commemorative Discourses," contains his addresses on Cooper, Irving, Halleck, and Gulian C. Verplanck, all possessing permanent value, for their critical and biographical relations to our literary history. Interesting, also, are the notes of travel in the second volume; the editorials from the New York *Evening Post*, are scarcely worth serious attention except in a few instances; and the "Occasional Addresses," are of various degrees of merit, some of them being very worthy of a place in the book, and others of little permanent importance.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

MR. WM. R. BALCH'S campaign volume, the "Life and Public Services of James G. Blaine, with the Facts in the Career of John A. Logan," (Philadelphia: Thayer, Merriam & Co.), is an excellent piece of work, of its kind. Such books are necessarily produced in the shortest possible time. When it has once been decided who the national candidates shall be, the market for a biographical account of them is instantly created, and the demand must be quickly met. Mr. Balch has given in his volume three chapters upon Mr. Blaine's early days, two referring to his career before he entered Congress, and five relating to his services in the House, Senate, and Cabinet, and his rank as a historian. Following this are sixteen other chapters which give abundant details relating to the Chicago Convention, the issues of the campaign, etc. In four compact chapters General Logan's career and public services are sketched. On the whole it is a very creditable and satisfactory campaign volume.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls issue, in paper covers (at 15 cents), the two articles on the Land Question, by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Henry George, the former published in the *Nineteenth Century* for April, and the latter in the same periodical for July. The Duke's attack on Mr. George's theories is vigorous and effective, but he contents himself with pointing out what he considers the fatal defects in them, making of them not exactly a *reductio ad absurdum*, but a "reduction to iniquity." The California philosopher replies that the Duke must stand, in defence of private ownership of land, either on human statutes, or on the higher—moral—law. If he elect the former, then it is obvious that the statutes may be altered; if the latter, then he is quite ready to argue the rightfulness or otherwise of the alienation of land tenure from the general into private control. The "passage-at-arms" is interesting and suggestive.

Both for preservation and reference, "The Hans Breitmann Ballads" are worthy of the complete form in which Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued them. Possibly no book ever had more "accidental" beginnings than this. There is no difficulty in accepting Mr. Leland's statement in his preface to this new edition that the first of the lyrics were written without anticipating publication, and without any idea that they would be extensively or closely criticised. They bear an unmistakable stamp of the truth of that remark, for they are thoroughly off-hand and spontaneous. The spirit of these earlier ballads is pure, overbubbling of riotous health and of wholesome love of fun. They show their birth in a man's happiest time of life. It must be that they were not so much written as improvised; struck off for the family circle, as when in merry mood the challenge went round for each to beat the other in loving mischief. There is thus an uncouthness in the "Barty" and the other



pieces of the first series, but it is likely that it was this roughness and absence of all professional posing which helped to make *Breitmann* the instant success he was. It is equally certain that succeeding portions of the "Ballads" are not so happy as the opening parts, for the very reason that they are more labored. *Breitmann* presently had a character to maintain, and with that weight upon his jolly shoulders he seemed to languish. It was just as well that Mr. Leland brought his laughing philosophy to a close, and he had the wit to do it before the whimsical idea was exhausted. As it stands, the book is one of the distinct achievements of American humor.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE first place in the August number of the *Magazine of American History* is given to an article on the monument erected on the battle-field of Oriskany, near Utica, where on August 6, 1777, the local militia, under Nicholas Herkimer, sustained a desperate and successful engagement with the British and Indian forces. Mr. North, of Utica, who describes the monument, the steps leading to its erection, etc., gives many interesting details concerning the German farmers,—of the same Palatinate blood as many of those who come to Pennsylvania,—that fought under Herkimer.

The July *Bulletin* of the Mercantile Library, (of Philadelphia), contains a classified list of the accessions to the library from April 1 to July 1, and, besides, lists of indexes and indexical works that will be of much value to those who are making special researches in any direction. The intelligence and system exhibited by Mr. Edmands in this and like bibliographical labors deserve a full measure of appreciation.

M. Calmann Lévy has recently put into circulation a one-franc edition of the *Comte de Paris's* work on "The Condition of the Working Classes in England." The book is reported to be selling largely. Under the title of "On the Frontier," several of Bret Harte's latest stories are to be printed in a volume, in London.—The annual meeting of German philologists is to take place at Dessau from the 1st to the 4th of October.

Miss Blanche Roosevelt, whose "Stage Struck" is barely out, is already at work upon another book.—Miss Iza Duffus Hardy calls her new book of American travel "Between Two Oceans."—An edition of British and American poets will shortly be issued in London in monthly parts.—The articles on Holland, written by Mr. G. H. Boughton and illustrated by Mr. E. A. Abbey for *Harper's Magazine*, a year or two ago, will soon be brought out in book form.—Mr. Brander Matthews has nearly ready for publication his long promised biography of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Mr. Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia, has established a prize fund to give \$500 annually for an essay on some Shakespearean subject in connection with Smith (women's) College, in Boston.—Rev. Henry W. Little, who labored for many years as a missionary in East Madagascar, has written a book with the title, "Madagascar, Its History and People."—A translation by Mr. N. D'Anvers of the *Marquis de Nadaillac's* book, "Prehistoric America," is announced in London.—On the 27th inst., the London Positivists were announced to make a "pilgrimage" to Chalfont St. Giles in honor of Milton, and to Beaconsfield in honor of Burke.—Mr. W. S. Kennedy has prepared and Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, will publish "Stories of the Locomotive in Every Land."

The Old Testament Company of Revisers in England finished its labors three weeks ago. The preface has been finally revised and approved. As the work has to be submitted to Convocation before its issue to the public, it is not very likely to be published before next Easter. During the course of the revision, two have resigned and ten have died out of the 27 members of the Old Testament Company originally appointed by Convocation.

The death has been announced in England of Rev. J. S. Watson, who was sentenced some 14 years ago to penal servitude for life, for the murder of his wife. Watson was the author of a life of Porson, a life of Wilkes, and a life of Cobbett. He executed a number of the translations in Bohn's "Classical Library."—It is expected that the coming biography of Longfellow will make at least two large octavo volumes. The material is abundant, but requires careful sifting. The poet left no masses of letters with single correspondents like the Emerson-Carlyle volume, but he wrote many letters to many persons and received many. The late Sam Ward was a frequent correspondent, and there is an interesting batch of Freiligrath letters. Mr. Longfellow also kept for many years minute diaries, and these will be liberally utilized.—The late Nicholas Trübner left a MS. of the history of the book trade. He had collected an enormous amount of material for the work.—In a new edition of Mr. Henry Grey's curious "Key to the Waverley Novels," there is an index to seven hundred of the principal of Scott's characters.

Dr. Abbott and W. G. Rushbrooke's little treatise on "The Common Tradition of the Synoptic Gospels in the Revised Version," is among the latest of English books.—According to recent statistics there are in France 2,721 printing offices. Of these 1,157 are devoted exclusively to letterpress printing, and 965 to lithographic printing. The remaining 599 offices combine both branches.—There are in Greece 90 printing offices, half of them located in Athens. The number of newspapers and

periodicals is given as 135, and the annual literary production at from 500 to 600 books and pamphlets.—Particulars appear in the foreign papers of the projected legal periodical in London, *The Law Quarterly Review*, of which some mention has been made in this place. It is to appear in January next, and the enterprise is evidently regarded as one of high importance. The prospectus states that the *Review* is intended to discuss on a larger scale and with a wider range than is possible in the weekly legal journals, matters interesting to those who, whether as lawyers or as citizens, are concerned in the study, development, administration, or reform of the law. It will be edited by Mr. Frederick Pollock, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and published by Messrs. Stevens & Sons.

Florence Marryat (Mrs. Ross-Church) is coming to the United States this Fall to give a series of entertainments. She is a singer, actress and reader.—Lord Tennyson gave his first vote in the House of Lords on the 9th of July, as one of the minority which supported the government motion for a second reading of the Franchise Bill.—According to the report of the British Museum, just submitted to Parliament, the number of visits to the reading room and other departments for study or research in the year 1883 was 859,836.—Mr. Andrew Lang is writing a fairy story to illustrate Richard Doyle's well-known series of pictures, "In Fairy Land."—Mr. Anstey's novelette, "The Black Poodle," with other short stories of his, have been put into book form by Messrs. Longmans.

Will Carleton has gone abroad to collect material for a volume of ballads.—The mother of Artemus Ward died a short time since at Waterford, Me., at an advanced age.—Charles Reade's private Secretary and Executor, Mr. Charles Liston, reports that the diary left by Mr. Reade will require very careful revision before it is published, in case he should decide to publish it. It is more likely that Mr. Liston will write a life of the novelist, with the possible co-operation of Reade's nephew, Mr. Compton Reade.—There were 1,104 competitors for a prize offered by the vine-growers of Eprenay for the best poem on champagne, and the prize was won by the radical poet, M. Clovis Hughes.—The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the cartularies of Furness Abbey, a beautiful ruin on one of the Duke's estates. Cartularies were the official records of monasteries.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- LAL. A novel. By William A. Hammond. Pp. 466. \$— D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- SONG AND STORY. Later poems. By Edgar Fawcett. Pp. 181. \$1.50. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- PROPERTY IN LAND: A Passage-at-Arms Between the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Henry George. Pp. 77. \$0.15. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THE HOME IN POETRY. Compiled by Laura C. Holloway. ("Standard Library.") Pp. 244. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JAMES G. BLAINE, WITH THE FACTS IN THE CAREER OF JOHN A. LOGAN. By William Ralston Balch. Pp. 546. (By subscription.) Thayer, Merriam & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE MAN FROM TEXAS. A Western Romance. By Henry Oldham. Pp. 442. \$1.25. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.
- A TRIP TO ALASKA; A Narrative of What was Seen and Heard During a Summer Cruise in Alaskan Waters. By George Wardman, United States Treasury Agent at the Seal Islands. Pp. 237. \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- MARMION—LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL. By Sir Walter Scott. Pp. 312-222. \$2.50 each. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.
- THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: ITS POLITICAL HISTORY AND INFLUENCE. By J. Harris Patton, M. A. Pp. 350. \$1.00. Fords, Howard & Hurbert, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE HISTORY OF DEMOCRACY, AS A PARTY NAME AND AS A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. By Jonathan Norcross. Pp. 227. \$0.40. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- OUTLINES OF HISTORIC ORNAMENT. Edited by Gilbert R. Redgraves. Pp. 170. Scribner & Welford, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

#### SCIENCE.

##### DR. COUES'S NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.\*

IT is impossible for even an inexperienced in natural history to regard this book without feeling a patriotic pride in the great series of labors in scientific research that it sums up, and in the admirable manner in which the recapitulation has been done. The study of the ornithology of North America, as Dr. Coues shows in his historical preface, was begun more than a century and a half ago. It has employed the time and attention of a small army of careful and patient observers, some laboring broadly over the whole field, others concentrating their attention on small parts of it. It has created a literature that in point of ability in description, and sumptuousness of illustration, ranks not below any in

\* Key to North American Birds. Containing a concise account of every species of living and fossil birds at present known from the continent north of the Mexican and United States boundary, inclusive of Greenland. Second edition, revised to date, and entirely rewritten; with which are incorporated general ornithology: an outline of the structure and classification of birds; and field ornithology: a manual of collecting, preparing and preserving birds. By Elliott Coues, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., member of the National Academy of Sciences, etc. Profusely illustrated. Pp. xxx and 863, lexicon octavo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

this department, and that in point of intrinsic interest is probably superior to the ornithological literatures of any other land. And the succession worthily begun by Mark Catesby in 1730 is not likely to be broken. We have living ornithologists whose reputation is as wide as the interest in the science, and at whose head stand Professor Spencer F. Baird, to whom this fine volume is dedicated, and Dr. Elliott Coues, its author. What is thought of Dr. Coues in the world of natural science was shown some years ago by the remarkable petition addressed to him by the naturalists of Great Britain, invoking his assistance in a matter in which his pre-eminence was heartily conceded.

The first 58 pages of the work is occupied by the treatise on Field Ornithology, which begins with advice about the purchase and management of a gun, that might be found useful by many who have no scientific interest in the birds they kill. Then comes advice as to how and when to go shooting, and how to deal with birds when shot. They are distinguished by humanity of suggestion, as well as by the shrewdness of experience. The business of making a collection, the tools needed for the preparation of the skins, the pests against which the collector must guard his specimens, are treated at length.

The treatise on General Ornithology occupies pages 59 to 236. Dr. Coues, as our readers are aware, is a staunch believer in evolution. He finds no scientific foundation for the notion that birds are the product of a special and immediate creation, but thinks they have been developed by slow and gradual modifications from the vertebrate lizards, which they resemble very closely in many respects. Starting from this, he proceeds to show the advantage of a corresponding classification on the basis of morphology, as being the best, though not ideally perfect. The bird is regarded not with reference to some one special point in its form, but with reference to its place in the ascending series of the development of the species. From this statement of the general principle, our author proceeds to its application to the details of bird anatomy. He shows and illustrates the various forms which the feathers, the feet, and so forth, have assumed in that great process of adaptation to environment, which has been the motive force in development. He concludes this part of his work with a tabular key to the more artificial divisions of birds still used as a handy means of identifying individuals, and based on the arrangement of the toes on the foot.

The catalogue proper occupies pages 237 to 830 and is followed by a very full index. Eight hundred and seventy-eight living and forty-six fossil species are described, with four hundred and twenty-eight illustrations of birds, groups of birds, or parts of birds. In each case the family is first described by its common characters, and with reference to its members in Europe as well as in America, many illustrations being given from Brehm and other authorities of kin beyond seas. Three hundred and forty-eight extant families are thus catalogued. The scientific names are carefully translated and, if need be, explained. The characters distinctive of each species and family are described with the utmost care. The habitat of each is given and also most of its important habits, such as feeding and nesting.

The whole impression of the book is, first of all, admiration for the patience and skill carried over so many generations, with little of the world's applause and material rewards, which were required for the accumulation of such a mass of trustworthy details. The second is a national feeling of satisfaction at the display of our wealth in this department. It is true that we are denied some of the most beautiful songsters of Europe. Repeated experiments seem to show, for instance, that the meadow-lark of the British Islands can not be naturalized among us. We have not the incomparable song of the nightingale, nor is our blackbird or our thrush the same as those of the old world. We miss the thievish sauciness of the magpie, at least in our Eastern States, although Dr. Coues backs the magpie of the plains as equal in rascality to his European congener. The American cuckoo is neither in his note nor in his tendency to parasitism as striking a bird as his foreign cousin who lives in British song. We have not the delicate robin red-breast who plays so beautiful a part in the myths of Northern Europe. We miss the storks of the cities of Northern Europe, the only American storks coming no farther North than Texas. But in wealth of game birds, house birds, and birds of prey, America may court comparison with any part of Europe.

Dr. Coues's book is capable of rendering a great educational service. We do not mean that it can be introduced into our schools. We have books of less bulk for that. But we do mean that it is just the sort of book to infect observant boys with a love of natural history, by showing that there is deeper interest in birds than that connected with finding their nests or killing them for more sport. It would serve as an admirable addition to the family library, provided it be not treated as a book too fine for every day's use, but for the wear and tear of constant employment that both author and publisher seem to have had in view in making it.

R. E. T.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE MIND UPON THE BODY.\*

THE problems of mind and body have a fascination for the learned and the unlearned, for science and sciolism. The multitude flocks to see a Lulu Hurst, not simply to be amused, but because many believe that she may possess some power not fully understood by physicists and philosophers. We have societies of psychic research that investigate hyp-

notism and mind-reading with the same seriousness and earnestness that our mechanical and our medical associations study shafting and tuberculosis. This is as it should be. Only the "scientific snob" referred to by Tuke, will imagine that such subjects are beneath or beyond investigation, or that he has already fully compassed them by his own knowledge.

Dr. Tuke, one of a family distinguished in the literature of psychological medicine, and himself a practical alienist and joint author with Dr. Bucknill of one of the best text-books on mental disease, is peculiarly fitted to prepare a work illustrative of the relations of mind and body. It is, as its title implies, a book of illustrations, not one of experiment, criticism, or argument. The author goes into no discussion of the nature of mind, but contenting himself with its simplest analysis into intellect, emotion and will, he illustrates by a large collection of striking cases that the state of the mind exerts an enormous influence, for good or evil, upon the body with which it is associated.

The book is a mine of wealth for the student or teacher of psychology or psychological medicine, and will supply reading, both pleasant and instructive, to non-professionals interested in these branches of science. In the present edition valuable additions have been made to the text, and two new diagrams are given to illustrate the paths along which nerve-impulses travel in causing certain mental phenomena. Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" is cited freely but appropriately. We would like to have seen a resumé of the experiments and conclusions of Heidenhain at Breslau, and of Charcot at the Salpêtrière which are referred to only in a foot-note. While not a few of the cases, have done duty in many hands, many others are new, and all are put into convenient shape for use and reference.

Of the interest, and entertainment, and general scientific importance of the facts collected by Dr. Tuke, no one can have the slightest doubt. It seems to us, moreover, that every thoughtful reader must say to himself, if all this be true, why does not medicine utilize more fully this wonderful power? Some accounts of the efforts that have been made in this direction are given in a chapter on psycho-therapeutics. The celebrated Dr. Rush has testified to the good effects of inspiring confidence in acute disease. Dr. Tanner cured his patients of loss of voice by electro-magnetism, but began his treatment in every case by convincing the patient that he would be cured. Dr. Wilks has found by experience that the practice of medicine is not only one of physic, but of psychology. The will averts hydrophobia and exorcises hysteria. Pills of bread, coated and labelled, administered with unction and watched with anxiety, have nobly done their part as cathartics for one, as astringents for another, and as anodynes for a third. Indeed, in not a few reported cases expectant attention, pure and simple, has opened the bowels or closed the eyelids. A few cases of the successful treatment of disease by tractors, both metallic and wooden, are given. Mesmerism and Braidism are considered and called upon to illustrate the value of mental influence in therapeutics.

He who uses mental influence for the cure of disease need not be either a knave or a quack. The intention back of the use of a method so capable of being abused must largely decide this question. A mock operation performed to put a thousand dollars in the pocket of the operator may be robbery; performed, after due deliberation, as the surest method of curing the patient, it may be commendable both from the moral and medical point of view. A German professor brought a patient, helpless and without sensation in one-half of her body, before his class, and in her presence, solemnly discussed the removal of an important organ to cure her disease. A little later he brought in the patient cured, and told his class, out of her presence, that he had performed only a mock operation. Such procedures ought by no means to receive wholesale approval, for the unprincipled may take refuge for their acts in the reasons which belong only to virtue.

Every successful physician in his own way undoubtedly makes use of mental influence; few, however, employ it methodically, systematically, and, we might add, conscientiously. Dr. Tuke's treatise will afford scientific assistance to those who wish to use this agency in a legitimate way, those who are willing to allow bearberry and blue pill, chloral and camphor to be curtailed a little to make room for fear and faith, for expectation and imagination. We cannot doubt the conclusion that the influence of the mind upon the body, shown to operate powerfully in health, is at least as powerful in disease, and may be highly beneficial in aiding the recuperative powers of nature.

C. K. M.

#### ART NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA is unusually well represented in France this season, although several of our painters have recently returned from there. Most of these have a Paris address, though not likely to be in the city during the Summer, but many are more or less permanently settled in some of the picturesque artist colonies on the coasts or in the Fontainebleau District. Among them may be mentioned Miss Sarah Dodson, Mr. P. Alex Harris, Mr. D. R. Knight, Mr. Léon Delachaux, Mr. Clifford P. Grayson, Miss Mary Cassatt, Mr. John R. Boyle, Mr. H. R. Poor, Mr. G. Thompson Hobbs, beside a number of academy students, attending the Paris schools.

Frederick P. Vinton has finished his portrait of Wendell Phillips for the Boston Municipality.——Flandin's portrait of Napoleon III., which that Emperor gave to the Tribunal de Commerce, has been returned to the State and will be deposited in the Galleries Historiques, at Versailles.

\* Illustration of the influence of the mind upon the body in health and disease. By Daniel Hack Tuke, M. D., F. R. C. P., LL. D., etc. Second American from the second English edition. Philadelphia: Henry Lea's Son & Co. 1884.



Mrs. Joseph Pennell, (known best to readers of THE AMERICAN by her maiden name, Miss Elizabeth Robins), writes from London, on the 14th ult., that the cholera has kept Mr. Pennell and herself from going to the Continent as they had intended. They hope, however, to reach Italy by the Autumn.

Mr. G. Frank Stephens has recently executed an important commission involving something of a new departure in the local progress of art. The work consists of a sequence of six figures pertaining to the new Choir Screen about to be erected in the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr. The figures represent a band of seraphim, playing upon musical instruments, namely the viol, the harp, the trumpet, the pan-pipe, the mandolin and the cymbals, and, in place, may be described as a seraphic orchestra. They are, of course, strictly conventional in type, the wings especially constituting a formal feature in the scheme of decoration, but Mr. Stephens has treated them with judicious freedom and beside the charming grace of seraphic beauty which they possess in common, has succeeded in imbuing each one with individual character of naïve interest. They are properly left somewhat sketchy in modeling and are delightfully simple in design, so that they bear no trace of uncertain fussing or puttering after effects, but the sweet, pure faces are invested with celestial significance by the delicate touch of a sure hand developing a clearly conceived ideal. In ecclesiastic tradition the angels, representing Divine Wisdom, are clothed in shining white; the Cherubim in the azure of the heavens, emblematic of Divine Truth, and the seraphim in glowing roseate hues typifying Divine Love. In Fra Angelico's pictures the seraphim are all red, wings, bodies, faces, garments and whatever they bear, and this illustration is usually followed in works of sacred art. These seraphic figures are to be cast in red copper bronze and the wings are to be of beaten copper, carrying out the traditional suggestion of color. Messrs. Bureau Brothers are now doing the casting and will have most of the figures set up in course of another week.

The Fairmount Park Association also has a commission in Messrs. Bureau Brothers' hands, namely, the bronze group of Orestes and Pylades, intended for the upper East Park. The figures are by Steinhäuser, the models for them having been presented to his pupil, Hermann Kirn, who brought them from Germany and presented them to the Association. The subject is taken from Goethe's drama, "Iphigenie auf Tauris," and the scene is on the sea-shore where the two friends, Orestes and Pylades, are recalling their exploits, notably the slaughter of a lion. The group was unfinished, and to carry out the composition Mr. Kirn has modelled the dead lion of the story. The figures are three-quarter life-size, of pure Greek type, and beautifully executed. The work will be placed at the meeting of the roads, near the south-west corner of the great reservoir and not far from the Columbia Avenue entrance. It will stand on a fountain-base of granite, four-sided, with a bronze Medusa-head and recessed water basin on each face. An inscription will tell the story of the composition and add a literary interest to the work. The base is nearly finished, and the group will be in place probably early in September.

It is deeply to be deplored that in carrying forward the above work Mr. Kirn has had the misfortune to meet with a dreadful accident. While superintending the erection of the granite base, a massive stone fell from the derrick upon his right arm. The workmen were paralyzed with consternation, and it was only by his own calm, well-directed orders that the block of granite was removed. The forearm and hand were utterly crushed and amputation below the elbow was inevitably necessary. Since the operation the sculptor has been recovering satisfactorily and will, it is hoped, soon be about again. He will be enabled to make some use of his right arm, but with characteristic pluck and resolution he is already learning to use his modelling tools with his left hand. That success may attend his courageous efforts, and that they may be crowned with abundant success will be the sincere wish of all who esteem a true artist and an honorable man.

The statues by Mr. Ezekiel, the Baltimore sculptor, whose studio is in Rome, of Murillo, Canova and Crawford are expected to arrive shortly in Washington, where they will be placed in niches of the façade of the Corcoran Art Gallery, for which they were modelled. A medallion portrait of Mr. Corcoran is to be set in the pediment. There is now on exhibition in Boston a model for a statue of John Brown, by Paul H. Bartlett, a son of the well known sculptor of that city, T. H. Bartlett. The work is highly praised. The sculptor LeDuc has notified the Mayor of Nice that he refuses a first medal and diploma awarded him at the International Exhibition, not being willing to accept anything except from the jury first appointed.

One of the greatest of recent artistic book successes is Audsley's "Ornamental Arts of Japan," now publishing in monthly parts by Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. When complete it will contain a large number of the finest specimens of color printing and other illustrations that Paris can produce. The plates of the work are destroyed as each part is printed. "The elaborate nature of the color printing," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "places the work beyond the reach of the American pirates." A committee of the Perth Gaelic Society have set on foot a movement to erect a monument to the late Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Killin, the translator of the New Testament into Gaelic. An appeal will be made to similar associations not only in Scotland, but in America.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt bought for 60,000 francs Edward Dettaille's "Le Soir de Renonville," which was in the late *Salon*. The statue of William Lloyd Garrison, by Olin L. Warner, of New York, a site for which will be found in Boston, is expected to be completed during the ensuing Autumn. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts proposes to establish next season a special course of instruction in decorative work. This will include lectures on the elements of architectural form and decoration, and a class in the drawing of ornament. The convent of Letraki, at Athens, lately offered the English Minister ground for the erection of an English school of archæology.

Sir Frederick Leighton who has been nominated *Associé Etranger* of the Académie des Beaux Arts, is the only English associate, except Mr. Millais. Sir Frederick had been for some years a *Membre Correspondant*. The museum at Montpellier has bought of Madame Ingres for 20,000 francs a repetition by her husband of the famous picture "Stratonice," which is in the collection of the Duc d'Aumale. A discovery was lately made in Pompeii in excavating a house which had been occupied by a sculptor. A statuette of Venus was found which was being restored at the time of the eruption. The head which had been put on is of a style far inferior to that of the body. The two arms had likewise been restored and attached by pieces of metal.

The Maine Historical Society owns a plaster cast of the Westminster Abbey bust of Longfellow. The political cartoon in *Punch* of July 12th was not by Mr. Tenniel, but by Mr. Linley Sambourne. Point is made of the incident since this is the only occasion save one that the large mid-number drawing in *Punch* has been by any other hand than Tenniel's, during all the connection of the artist with the journal, a period of nearly thirty years. On the other occasion Charles Keene was the artist. After having been almost forgotten for nearly a century, Piccini, the once famous rival of Gluck, is to be brought to memory by a monument, for which the Town Council of Bari, his birthplace, has furnished the necessary funds. Piccini died in 1800.

The Humboldt Library is now issuing in two parts an edition of Darwin's "Origin of Species." Mr. R. Worthington has published an edition of George Eliot's essays. The Concord School of Philosophy opened on the 23d ult. Its discussions have been confined to two subjects: Emerson and Immortality. One of the features of next year's book trade will be the publication of the history of the German book trade, upon which Mr. Frederick Kapp, of Berlin, has been engaged for several years.

The soldiers' monument at Dayton, Ohio, was dedicated on the 31st ult. It is of granite, 85 feet in height, and cost \$35,000. The hanging staircase, now about finished, in the south-east corner pavilion of the Philadelphia City Hall, is said to be the finest specimen of work of its kind in America. The Fifth National Convention of the Photographers of the United States opened on the 29th ult. at Cincinnati. They are celebrating in France the centenary anniversary of the death of Diderot. A statue of the philosopher was unveiled on the 30th ult. The statue of Robert Burns presented to the city of London by Mr. Crawford was unveiled with impressive ceremonies on the 26th ult. Lord Roseberry delivered an oration.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The collision on the 21st ult., near Corunna, of the British steamship *Laxham* and the Spanish steamer *Gijon* proves to have been one of the most terrible marine disasters of late years. The first accounts gave no intimation of the extent of the tragedy. Details received this week show that the vessels came together in a fog. The *Gijon* struck the *Laxham* amidships and the latter was nearly cut asunder. Most of the *Laxham's* crew boarded the *Gijon*. The *Laxham* sank twenty minutes after the collision occurred, and it was not long before the *Gijon* began to settle. The boats were lowered, but they could not accommodate half the people. It is estimated that 130 persons perished. The cholera panic in France continues, but the disease is not making great headway. The season is unfavorable to it and quarantine precautions are everywhere severe. On the 29th ult. a classified list was cabled of the victims to that date, numbering about 1,200. Eight hundred of these were French, the majority being residents of Marseilles and Toulon. A merchant who left Kassala June 21st says, before starting, he read a letter from General Gordon to the Mudir Kassala, dated June 11. According to this, General Gordon was safe and had abundant supplies of provisions and ammunition. He was short of money, however, and was raising funds by issuing bonds. He was hemmed in on all sides by rebels. As soon as the Nile rose his intention was to equip steamers. At Kassala the merchant says, there were supplies of provisions sufficient to last for a term of five months. After the Council of the Ministers at the Elysee in Paris, on the 26th ult., Prime Minister Ferry held an interview with Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Ambassador. At the meeting it was agreed that China should pay France an indemnity of 20,000,000 francs. A Pacific solution of the troubles is now certain. Mr. Gladstone in Parliament, on the 29th ult., in reply to a question of Mr. Labouchere's, said the Government had no intention of again moving the second reading of the Franchise Bill, although the House of Lords had not formally rejected it. The Tory demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on the 26th ult., intended as a counter episode to the monster Liberal meeting, was a complete failure. Parliament will be prorogued August 9th, and will be reopened October 23d. The Czar has appointed a Commission to revise the laws relating to Finland in the direction of a complete suppression of the local government. The Diet of Finland will be limited to a consulting role. The initiative of all laws will be delegated to the Governor-General. The reasons for this project are that the Nihilists are making Finland the basis of plots against the Czar and his

Government, and that the plots are connived at by the Finish authorities and people. —A large deputation waited upon Baron Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, in London, on the 25th ult., and urged the immediate removal of the restriction placed by the Privy Council on the importation of cattle from Wyoming. —The new seven per cent. loan of \$30,000,000 which Senator Noetzelin, the Mexican debt agent, is trying to induce the Barings to place, would be offered at 75. Besides this it is proposed to exchange for the £100 bonds and overdue coupons which are now outstanding new bonds of £150 bearing two per cent. interest. —The new divorce law of France was gazetted on the 29th ult. Three thousand suits for divorce on that date had already been begun. Many noble and prominent families are involved in some of them. —There appears to be no prospect of an agreement between England and France with regard to Egyptian affairs. —The Legations at Constantinople have been instructed to resist strongly the abolition of the Foreign post-offices. —It is reported at Cairo that an earthquake has occurred at Massowah, on the Red Sea. Nearly all the houses in the city were destroyed.

DOMESTIC.—The committee appointed to notify Governor Cleveland of his nomination for President by the Democratic National Convention, performed that duty on the 29th ult., at the Executive Mansion at Albany. The committee waited upon Mr. Hendricks at Saratoga for the same purpose on the 30th ult. —A mass meeting of Irishmen, who favor the election of Blaine and Logan, was held on the evening of the 29th ult., in Chickering Hall, New York. Speeches were made by Rev. George W. Pepper, of Ohio, who said, among other things, that "the Republican party had always been opposed by the English Government, whose sympathies were with the Democrats;" Henry Carey Baird, Judge Brennan, of Iowa, P. T. Barry, of Illinois, and others. —The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought 125 acres of land at Freedom, Penna., for \$104,000. Repair shops and round-houses will be erected on the property, and all freight trains bound East and West will be made up there. \$1,500,000 will be spent on the improvements. The yard will accommodate about 7,000 cars. —According to a telegram from Indianapolis "there are some astonishing developments being made concerning the failure of Harrison's Bank. The bills receivable in the hands of Judge Lamb, receiver of the suspended bank, are estimated at less than \$3,000 in value, while the cash assets amount to \$119. In April the bank's statement for taxation showed assets of \$566,959 and the firm was credited with real estate to the amount of \$71,000." —Frank De Walt, the embezzling banker of Leadville, was sentenced on the 25th ult. to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. —The Cromwell line steamship *Louisiana* arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ult. from New York, having made the passage from wharf to wharf in five days and eleven hours. This is the quickest trip ever made between those ports. —The first electric railway for public use in America went into operation in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 26th ult., in connection with the East Cleveland Street Railroad. The experiment, on a mile long road, was so successful, that the Company, it is stated, expect to change their entire system, comprising over twenty miles, into electric roads. The system used is a combination of the Brush and Knight and Bentley systems, and the current is carried on underground conductors laid in conduits like those of cable roads. —C. Rogers, of Muskogee, Indian Territory, representing the Interior Department, has arrived at Caldwell, Kansas, and formally notified Captain Payne and his followers that they must immediately leave the Indian Territory. —The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that carbolic acid must be admitted free of duty, under the provision of the Tariff law authorizing the free importation of acids for medical use. Hereafter a duty of 20 per cent. has been assessed on that article. —The Acting Secretary of the Interior decides that "where an applicant for pension who in his original application alleges broadly general disability or impaired health, subsequently specifies the particular disease which caused the disability, the supplemental affidavit shall be regarded as part of the original declaration." This rule "does not, however, apply to cases where the supplemental affidavit would have the effect of entirely changing the character of the claim, and the affidavit must be germane to the declaration." —The Solicitor of the Treasury has refused a compromise in the case of a man convicted of selling liquor without license and selling tobacco without paying the tax. The Solicitor holds that he cannot compromise a fine imposed under a criminal indictment. —A despatch from the City of Mexico says the Government "is adopting stamp tax reforms, which are acceptable to commercial houses." Wholesale dealers are to pay one-half per cent. on their sales, while retailers are to pay yearly according to their business. —A number of sick cattle having arrived at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago, on the 28th ult., an examination was made of them by a number of veterinarians, who agreed that the disorder was Texas fever. The affected cattle were isolated. Another train containing 240 head of cattle from Southwestern Kansas arrived at Chicago, on the 29th ult. Fifteen were found dead in the cars, 55 had been thrown out dead on the way, and a great many others were sick and had been trampled on. Dr. Paaren, the State veterinarian, declares the trouble to be bloody murrain. The entire herd, including those of Monday, were ordered to be killed, making in all about 500 head.

DEATHS.—Hon. Walter Harriman, ex-governor of New Hampshire, died at Concord, on the 25th ult., aged 67. —Frere Irlide, general of the order of Ignorant Friars, died at Paris, on the 27th ult. —James Gopsill, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, died on the 26th ult., aged 69. —Rev. Dr. John Duncan, formerly editor of the *Christian Era*, died in Boston, on the 28th ult. —Sidney Babcock, a well known book publisher of New Haven, died on the 29th ult., aged 87.

### DRIFT.

—The Buffalo *Commercial* is permitted to print a letter, written by a resident of the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada, to the head of an extensive manufacturing establishment in Buffalo, of which an extract follows:

Our Canadian papers are unanimous for Cleveland. Nine-tenths of the people are for Cleveland. The manufacturers are for him; the workmen are for him. Everybody here, almost without exception, wants to see Cleveland elected. In conversation with a leading business man in Simcoe, I asked why he wanted

Cleveland elected. "Because we want free trade with the United States." Now, at the present time not one-half of our Canadian shops and factories are running on full time. Hundreds of skilled mechanics are idle; others are working on one-half or three-quarter time; and the only hope out of the difficulty seems to be the success of the Democratic party.

—The son of Taglioni is said to be rich, having married a daughter of the great Greek mercantile house of Ralli, whose business at Marseilles he conducts, and as money considerations will not influence him, it is by no means certain whether or when his mother's reminiscences will be published.

—In the July number of the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. William H. Mallock makes some surprising assertions about the religious notions of Chinese Gordon. One is that the general believes Adam and Eve were actually poisoned by the forbidden fruit, and the only antidote for the continuing effects of the poison is the sacrament of the altar. Another is, that he believes the centre of the kingdom of Satan to be "close to Bass Isle, south of Otaheite, not far from Pitcairn's Isle."

—The Revised Version finds no favor in the eyes of Bishop Bedell, of Ohio. We find him reported as saying: "No word of the present English translation of the Bible—which is indeed *the Bible* for us—can be touched either by criticism or by skepticism, without disloyalty to the church, danger to the truth, and harm to souls."

—A gentleman in Chicago has recently received an interesting letter from the new President of Liberia, Mr. H. R. N. Johnson. The tone of it is cheerful and hopeful. President Johnson believes in the future of his country, seeing in it the future of the negro also. Land, he says, is abundant and fertile. Crops can be raised the year round; even in the middle of the dry season farm work can be carried on in the lowlands with success and profit. Many of the vegetables and, as he believes, of the fruits of the temperate zone could be profitably introduced. "I have raised some fine grapes on my own farm," he says, "some bunches weighing fourteen to sixteen ounces." As for the tropical fruits, they practically raise themselves—the pineapple especially, which is found growing wild in orchards sometimes a mile in extent. The fruit of these orchards is good eating, sweet and juicy; it improves rapidly both in size and flavor under cultivation. In the towns the store-keepers are "driving a successful business." The great trouble in Liberia at present, its President reports, is the lack of a wise economy; people will not live within their incomes, and of course they have to smart for their improvident extravagance.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, July 31.

THERE is no essential change in the business situation. Good crops, and the expectation that there must be large railroad earnings by transporting them, have somewhat availed to steady the stock market, and the quotations of prices in it have been generally higher. At the same time it is noticeable that investors have been selling. Many of those who hold railroad shares in ordinary times, are men engaged in active business, and they sell in dull times, when their business is not profitable. Lately, this has been a feature of the selling, and it tends to discourage the hopefulness of an early great recovery in values. There have been some reductions in wages in large manufacturing establishments, and it is apparent that the tendency toward this is now strong in those branches of production where competition is strongly maintained, and the profits are small. Up to this time, wages have not been materially reduced, and the burden of the dullness has fallen chiefly upon the capital account.

Money is in fair supply; the rates of use are lower than a few weeks ago, but still materially above those which prevailed before the Wall Street flurries in New York. As will be seen by the quotations below, the quotations of stocks are higher with a few exceptions than they were a week ago.

The following were the closing quotations (sales), of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	July 30.	July 23.		July 30.	July 23.
Penna. R. R.,	56½	55½	North Penn. R. R.,	64	63½
Phila. and Reading,	13½	13½	United Cos. N. J.,	192½	191bd
Lehigh Nav.,	42½	42½	Phila. and Erie,	12bd	11bd
Lehigh Valley,	64½	64½	New Jersey Cent.,	63½	62
North Pac., com.,	21½	18½	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31½	31½
North Pac., pref.,	50½	47½	North. Cent. R. R.,	56bd	55½bd
Buff. N. Y. and P.,	4½	4½	Read. gen. mtg 6's.,	82½	82

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	112½	112½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	124	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	112½	112½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	126	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	120½	120½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	128	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	120½	120½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	130	
U. S. 3s,	100	100½	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	132	

The following were the quotations (bids), of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	July 30.	July 23.		July 30.	July 23.
Central Pacific,	40½	38	New York Central,	109½	106
Den. and Rio Grande,	11	9½	Oregon and Trans.,	12½	9½
Delaware and Hud.,	100	97½	Oregon Navigation,	81½	73
Del., Lack. and W.,	115	112½	Pacific Mail,	45½	45½
Erie,	15½	14½	St. Paul,	82½	75½
Lake Shore,	84½	76½	Texas Pacific,	10½	9½
Louis. and Nashville,	35½	31½	Union Pacific,	45	37½
Michigan Central,	70	61	Wabash,	6½	6½
Missouri Pacific,	93½	96½	Wabash, preferred,	15	14½
Northwestern, com.,	99½	95½	Western Union,	60½	56½



The New York banks, in their statement on Saturday, showed that they had still further strengthened themselves, having added \$1,219,850, to their surplus reserve, and making it show a total of \$30,628,125, the largest figures ever known. A year ago the surplus reserve was \$9,239,825. Their specie increased \$2,061,000, making the total in their vaults \$74,792,700.

The banks of Philadelphia, in their statement on Monday, showed an increase in the item of reserve of \$618,017, in national bank notes of \$105,325, and in due to banks of \$696,980. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$73,059, in due from banks of \$54,192, in deposits of \$131,801, and in circulation of \$72,858.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date, says: "The money market continues without notable change, either in feature or quotations. In this city the ruling rate for call loans is five and six per cent., and for the best commercial paper six per cent. or higher. In New York the best endorsed bills are offered at six and one-half per cent., while single name paper is unsaleable. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at one and one-half per cent."

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad's gross earnings for June were \$292,367.55, a decrease of \$52,403.62; operating expenses, \$204,483.87, a decrease of \$19,817.54; net earnings, \$87,883.68, a decrease of \$32,586.18. The net earnings for six months were \$542,903.68, a decrease of \$149,216.29.

The Reading Railroad reports its net earnings for June at \$870,441, against \$1,237,262 for the previous June. For the seven months of the year that have passed the net earnings were \$5,942,832, against \$5,551,224 for the same time in the previous year.

The reports from the grain-growing regions have been almost uniformly good, the exceptions being too few to reduce the expectation of a very large total of wheat and a very good one of corn. The estimate of the crop of Spring wheat is 156 millions of bushels, raised as follows:

	Bushels.
Minnesota, . . . . .	44,000,000
Iowa, . . . . .	33,000,000
Nebraska, . . . . .	32,000,000
Dakota, . . . . .	26,000,000
Wisconsin, . . . . .	21,000,000
Total, . . . . .	156,000,000

An estimate of the total wheat crop of the year is now placed at 560,000,000 bushels, an increase of 130,000,000 over last year. Prices of wheat have been somewhat firmer, but are still very low, the quotation yesterday, in New York, for No. 2, red, being about 98 cents. At this price, it is believed that the export trade must be stimulated.

The extremely low prices of steel rails have been a remarkable feature in the iron and steel manufacture for months past, and the recent announcement that the Edgar Thomson (Messrs. Carnegie Bros.) works at Pittsburg had sold 12,000 tons of rails to a Western railway at \$30 per ton delivered, equivalent to \$28 in the yard, attracted much attention. On Monday of this week, the Bethlehem Iron Company reduced the wages of its employes 20 per cent. in order to meet the market in steel rails, and prices must certainly now be at "hard pan." The *Journal* of the Iron and Steel Association says: "There is rock bottom for steel rail prices somewhere, and it is probable that the Pittsburg Company has reached it. One thing is certain—there are mills that cannot run with a profit at the Pittsburg price, and must stop making rails if they cannot get a better price. We seem to have reached a crisis in steel rails, the outcome of which must be an advance in prices, if all previous experience is of any value. It is worthy of remembrance that the condition of our steel rail trade is not a fair indication of the general condition of our iron and steel industries. It is wholly exceptional. No other branch is as much depressed, because in no other branch has there been manifested the same tendency to overproduction as in this branch."

The exports of produce from the port of New York for the week ended on Tuesday of this week, were \$6,186,156, against \$7,105,070 for the previous week. The total exports since January 1st were \$182,157,657, against \$202,586,347 for the same time last year.

The exports of gold from New York for the week ending July 26th, were \$65,700 to South America, and the imports \$302,252 from the West Indies. Since January 1st the exports have been \$37,834,699, and the imports \$7,287,281. The exports seem now all to be intended for South America, and with very slight exceptions for the purpose of carrying on the canal work at Panama.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED BY A PERSISTENT COUGH, THE general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

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